THE DAILY BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | s, s, Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 26th, 1886, was as follows: Sunday, Nov. 20 13, 150

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GRO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of November, A. D., 1886, N. P. FEIL, (SEAL)

Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 20th day of November, A. D., 1886. N. P. Feil. [SEAL] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies, for February, 1880, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,597 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,404 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,980 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck.

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DOUGLAS county can have the railroads she needs if she is willing to pay for

Another bore will be made to verify the coal discovery and a core of the vein removed. With good coal at our doors and three new railroad lines, Omaha's boom will discount every rival in the trans-Missouri country.

THE elevator accident of Friday calls renewed attention to the necessity for an ordinance requiring that gates or guards shall be placed in front of all elevator hatchways in this city. Without them every elevator is a dangerous man trap.

Jupging from the length of his latest messages to removed officials, President Cleveland's message to congress will be a stunner. It is safe to say that half its matter could be cut out without abating the interest of the public. Mr. Cleveland is too voluminous in several respects.

MEMBERS elect to the legislature should be careful to avoid all entangling alliances before they take their seats. The air is full of promises which the railroad cappers are scattering abroad with free hand for bait for men of whose allegiance they are doubtful. Strict adherence to honest pledges and earnest effort to tollow out the wishes of the constituencies who elected them will be safest as well as the most honorable course to pursue.

PARKS and boulevards will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to this community in adding to its attractiveness and healthfulness as a residence center. We shall soon have trade in abundance and there is no lack of locations for business houses on a score of streets. But we are sadly deticient in handsome driveways, green spots in the midst of the interlacing streets, and breathing spaces where children may play and fresh air can circulate.

NEWSPAPER discussion of a case in court is always of questionable propriety. But newspaper comments on a case to be given to a jury in which decided opinions are advanced as to the guilt or innocence of the accused always suggest a personal desire to influence the jury or court in their decision and cannot be too strongly condemned. It is a singular coincidence that both the Republican and Herald of yesterday morning made direct reference to an important case now pend beg before Judge Dundy where the gov ernment is prosecuting two Colorado parties for wholesale land frauds. The case had been previously tried with the result of a disagreement, the jury standing ten for conviction and two for acquittal. Its salient features were freely presented in these columns when it came before the court in Lincoln, and upon its renewal a brief mention was made by the BEE of the basis of the suit, without prejudice to any of the parties concerned. Such mention was quite within its province as a newspaper, and called for no criticism. But the Republican jumps at the opporcomity to declare that "both the defendints are well known to its editor," and to assert that it "would believe them in a second where it might take them an hour or so to be impressed by the conventional witnesses," Of course, the editor of the publican is at liberty to select his iends where he chooses, but he has no right to use his paper to prejudice a court or a jury in their favor when they stand icted for wholesale fraud under the Call a Bar Meeting.

The need of prompt relief for our overburdened district court is argent. Omaha's growth has been so rapid and so constant that the present legal facilities are inadequate to meet the requirments. The law's delays are increased two fold by the flood of cases, civil and criminal, which pour in upon the docket. More than a thousand civil cases alone are in arrears while the time of one of the judges is occupied in presiding over criminal actions for more than one half the term time. In addition there are three countles besides Douglas to share the time of our district

Two plans of relief have been suggested Each has its supporters in the local bar. The first proposes to crein a municipal court cities of over 60,000 inhabitants which shall have the criminal jurisdiction of the old district court with appeal direct to the supreme court. It is also suggested that restricted civil jurisdiction be also given it in cases appealed from justice's court where the amounts involved do not exceed \$200. In addition it is proposed to make Douglas county a single judicial district with two judges.

The second plan contemplates no change in the district lines. It suggests two additional district judges, making four judges on the bench, one of whom shall be chosen from outside Douglas county. The advocates of this method of relief arge that it will be cheaper and more satisfactory in its operation than the other, and will give rise to no disputed questions of jurisdiction and procedure.

It is for the bar of Douglas county and the district to decide which is preferable The question is one requiring profes sional knowledge and a full discussion of the relative advantages of the two plans. The BEE calls upon our lawyers to convene as soon as possible and formulate a bill which the Douglas county delegation can present to the next legislature at the opening of the session.

Coercion Once More.

Wm. E. Gladstone was a true prophet when he solemnly declared a few months ago that the only alternatives in the case of Ireland were concession or coercion. Concession having been denied by a tory government, coercion is once more to be tried. The cable brings news of more troops having been ordered across the Irish channel, of hasty conferences at Dublin castle, of proclamations taking away the right of assembly and of orders curtailing the liberty of the press. The olive branch is to be put away until a more convenient season and the earbine and bayonet are to take its place. The government announces that it will suppress all meetings of agitators, that it will enforce the collection of rents and that the doors of Kilmainham jail, closed for so long, will once more reopen to receive suspects and patriots. Ireland is to have another reign of coercion. Tory landlordism again flings down the gauntlet and invites a contest in which it has been so often worsted. The voice of Ireland, Scouland and Wales, which sang out so clearly amid the applauding echoes of the Gladstone vote at the last election is to be drowned by the buzz of the Dublin courts, and the voice of an armed soldiery. It is a hazardous experiment. From such a contest the Irish leaders will scarcely flinch. means a renewed discussion of the claims of the Irish nationalists that self-government is the only solution of the Irish problem. It places the seal of truth on the prophecy of England's greatest statesman since Pitt, the commoner, that a rod of iron will never rule over the affections or compel the loyalty of a patriotic people. And if it stirs up Irish resentment to disorder and hot-headed erime it will only hasten the day when England will join Scotland and Wales in 1emanding at the polling booths justice to Ireland through a recognition of her claims as an integral part of a federated British empire, with her own rulers, directed in their action by an Irish parliament on College Green.

Linking Omaha and the Gulf. It is more than a year since the atten

tion of readers of the BEE was called to the field which lay open to this city in the southwest through a direct line from Omaha to Central Kansas and the Panhandle of Texas. The articles which then appeared attracted more marked attention, as shown by results, in other quarters than they did in Omaha. From a communication which appears in another column on this page, it will be seen that the Aransas Pass railway is now pushing northwards to the Kansas border, with a view of making connection with a line to Kansas City. The showing made of the traffic which such a route would certainly draw to eastern stock yards and elevators was the spur which impelled President Lott to push his line towards a

northern connection.

Omaha should now make an effort to secure the terminus of this important system. A road built from this city to the northeast corner of the Texas panhandle would be less than 400 miles in length. It would pass through the best part of the south Platte country and the richest section of central Kansas. To Ellsworth, Kansas, where it would cross the Kansas Pacific road, is only 212 miles. To Ellenwood, where it would strike the Atchison & Topeka, is 242 miles. At both these points in Kansas it would bring the products of those sections nearer to Omaha than they now are to Kansas City. A junction would be made with the Aransas Pass road 150 miles further south, and there the grazing wealth of Texas would be practically at our doors. The BEE invites attention to the communication on this subject which it prints in this issue and to which it pro poses to devote more space at another time. The subject is one of great impor tance to our future. It involves an ex tension of trade territory through three states, and possibilities of traffic and

trade which are practically limitless.

The Decline of Nibilism. James Stephens, once notorious as Fenian chieftain, and who for some years has found an asylum in continental Europe, where he lives by his pen, writes from Brussels that nihitism, if not dead, is speechless, and "may kick the bucket at any moment," It has lost, he says, those tongues of fire that threatened at one time to rend and tear away the autocratic crust that had crystalized itself, so to speak, for centuries around Russia's either gibbeted or exiled to the bleak wastes of Siberia. One or two still larger | present at the experiments Colonel Barker

abroad in London or Geneva, "but the fierce prophetic flames no longer play around their lips, and the corroding rust of despair has eaten away their pens. There still remain in Russia several clubs or coteries of the old school, "but their teeth are drawn and their pristine power has gone from them forever.' Nihilism has been absorbed by socialism. The science of political economy was substituted for the politics of despair. The glittering blade and the death-dealing bomb were thrown aside for the ink-pot and the pamphlet. The nihilist, hating tyranny with an all-consuming passion, preferring chaos or "nothingness" to gory-handed oppression, seeing no hope in the present, without faith in God or a future existence, and challenging exile or death with dauntless couragethis morbid, inscrutable and rejentless being, who a few years ago was believed to abide in every nobie and official household of Russia and to know the most secret avenues to the palaces and chambers of royalty-who filled the imaginations of czars and princes with terror and was ever before them a threatening spectre-finally submerged his individuality into the brotherhood which is now directing its power against what it believes to be the wrongs of society and the injustice of existing laws, and laboring for a subdivision of property as the first condition to man's just and rightful enjoyment of the common heritage-the earth. In this more peaceful, if not more hopeful work, the nihilist no longer braves danger and invites martyrdom. The avenging nemesis has become the placid apostle of social reform.

The climax of nihilism was reached when it threw the fatal bomb at Alexander II. The explosion that carried death to the head of the Russian empire shocked the world. Even in lands where there was the strongest sympathy for the oppressed people whose oppressor had been thus summarily sent into eternity there were few to approve the method. A conspiracy with assassination as its cardinal purpose could not commend itself to the just judgment of mankind, even with all the excuses for its existence which the political system of Russia furnished and still furnishes. Moreover nihilism had no defined policy or system of government with which to succeed that whose overthrow it sought to accomplish. It was satisfied to accept political chaos, hoping that on the ruins of despotism there might be erected the fair fabric of republicanism. The world has presented no more heroic examples of what men, and women also, will dare and do tor an idea than has been afforded by the martyrs to ninilism. Mankind have not been sparing of their admiration of these dauntless spirits, who faced the scaffold or the unspeakable sufferings of exile amid Siberian snows with apostolic zeal and fervor. But yet the world could not approve murder as the means to any end however greatly to be desired. Some of them understood this, and then division came among them. Disintegration en sued, and thus discord did the work that neither the ezar nor his lieutenants could

have ever effected. There are still indications, however, that the spirit of nihilism is not wholly dead in Russia, and that there are some who yet keep alive its smouldering fires. Only a little while ago the arrest of a number of students in St. Petersourg disclosed a supply of nihilistic doc uments and a quantity of dynamite. The extraordinary precautions for personal security maintained by the czar, whether at St. Petersburg or elsewhere, is evidence that the grim spectre of nihilism still haunts him, and his keen apprehension of danger was conspicuously shown in the tragedy only a couple of weeks ago enacted in his palace, when he shot down one of his officers whom he believed to be in the act of drawing a weapon. It is impossible to say whether or not the fact that the spirit of nihitism still prevails, and the fears it inspired have not died out, is of any advantage to the Russian people in tempering the despotism of their rulers and relieving them from

severer oppression.

General Manager Clark. The appointment of S. H. R. Clark as general manager and vice president of the Missouri Pacific system, the place recently made vacant by Mr. Hoxie's decease, was not unexpected. It is none the less a flattering compliment to the veteran railroad official who has been chosen by Mr. Gould for the most responsible position at his disposal. For many years past Mr. Clark has been one of Gould's right hand men in the management of his railroads. He became known to the great operator through his connection with the Union Pacific and he has been strong in his confidence ever since. Manager Clark is a man of details. Nothing relating to railroad operation escapes his observation. He has had practical experience in every department of management and is an encyclopedia of railway knowledge. His methods and his abilities are well known to Mr. Gould and his choice at this june ture is what might have been expected. There is room for congratulation as far as Omaha is concerned in the fact that Mr. Clark is an Omaha man with large private interests in our city, conversant with her past and confident of her future. He knows what her needs are and how his road can fill them with profit to itself, and he will be in a position to benefit from his knowledge.

The New Vessel Destroyer. A great deal of interest has been recently manifested in military and naval circles, not only of the United States but of foreign countries, in the pneumatic or dynamite gun, the invention of Lieutenant Zaliuska, with which experiments have been making for several months past at Fort Lafayette, New York. The company interested in the new weapon, from which the most wonderful results are expected, have maintained a degree of secresy with respect to the interest shown in the experiments by the representatives of other governments, and particularly so respecting those of the French government who have noted results, and who we are informed were among the most enthusiastic in predicting the success of the gun. A Washington dispatch discloses the fact that the military and naval attaches of all the foreign legations are watching with unabating interest the progress of the experiments. The British government is paying such particular regard to the matter, that in addition to its regular living heart. Its great apostles have been representatives of the two arms of the service at Washington, it recently had

of the royal engineers, said to be one of the best informed officers of the British service on the subject of projectiles and explosives, and Colonel Fosberry, also of the British army. The significance of the presence of these appears in the fact that the steel torpedo cruiser Tartar, recently built for the British government, is almost identical with the dynamite cruiser to be built for the American navy although she goes under another classifi cation, and it is presumably the wish of the British government to take advantage, in her armament, of any new weapon more formidable than those now in use. Hence its representatives are taking a very deep interest in the new dynamite gun, which promises to surpass all others in its power of descructiveness. The most recent experiments with this gun have demonstrated beyond a doubt the feasibility of discharging safely gelatine shells. This is the one great point that was to be settled under the act of congress authorizing the building of the "dynamite" cruser. The destructive power of the new weapon has been amply demonstrated, and seems to establish the fact that if it can be made to operate perfectly under all conditions it will be irresistible.

to Turkey, agrees with other gentlemen who have recently represented the United States abroad that war in Europe, resulting from the attitude and evident policy of Russia, is inevitable. General Wallace thinks that Russia will not stand the snubbing and ridicule she has received from Bulgaria, and that she is simply delaying a hostile movement to find out how large an altiance will be formed against her. The present probability that she would have to fight Austria, England, Germany and Italy is more than she could undertake, so she waits. Bulgaria, however, is the provocation, not the cause of Russian aggressiveness. The thing Russia wants is an extension of her water territory. With the Dardanelles in the hands of Russia her fleets could retire there when pressed, and from them issue on the vast stream of commerce that flows almost within sight of their entrance. Having these, what more natural for Russia to do than invade Asia and thence move on to India, which for decades she has eagerly coveted? There can be little question that all this, and perhaps more, is comprehended in Russia's policy of aggrandizement, but there does not appear to be much promise that she will realize even a small part of it in the present generation, or at least while the other powers which confont her are ruled as at present. Great as her military power is she will not venture to pit it against that of Germany, Austria, England and Italy combined, and these powers would almost certainly combine were Russia to begin hostilities. It is possible that Germany would remain neutral if France kept aloof, but even against the? other three powers Russia would have more than her match. Still, it is evident that the European situation is at this moment under going a tremendous strain, and the outbreak of war in the coming spring can not be regarded as a wholly improbable event. If it shall take place it will be one of the most terrible conflicts in the

GENERAL VAN WYCK is not a good enough republican for the Omaha Reput ican, which takes it upon itself to declare that we have only one republican sent ator at Washington. Nebraska is a state heavily republican. The fact that the captious critic of Van Wyck is not a good enough republican paper for the people of Nebraska is seen in their refusal to admit it to their homes. A read? erless organ which pretends to set up a standard of party allegiance which the party rejects when exemplified in its own columns, will carry very lutle weight when denouncing a leader who has the confidence and support of the masses of the party in the state which he repres-

An analysis of the coa! specimens made by Professor Rigge, of Creighton college, brings the good news that it is genuine coal that has been brought to the surface, rich in heating and illuminating qualities and free from the impurities found in the Iowa veins. That much having been decided, the only question to be determined is the width of the seam. If as now seems probable a seven foot vein has been actually found, the strike on the river bottoms is one of incalculable value not only to Omaha but to the whole sec tion tributary.

ENTERPRISE counts. The hard work of Peter E. Her gathered together a few local capitalists to bore for oil, coal, natural gas or China. They missed the first and struck the second within sixty days. And now a score of gentlemen are virtuously indignant that they were not given a chance to aid in sinking a well where a iew weeks ago they were confident that it was only a scheme for sinking money

In spite of the cold weather paving still continues. It is a serious question whether this is proper, especially where as in the case of lower Leavenworth street, stone blocks are being laid on a base of frozen sand. When spring come and the earth thaws out the pavement is likely to be rough, and the city will have to straighten it out and level it up.

THE scandals and divorce suits of the English aristocracy, which are being steadily aired in the courts, are furnish ing a great deal of campaign material nowadays to the agitators who demand the abatement of the house of lords as a national disgrace. Idleness and vice seem to go together as much in the west end of London as they do in the Seven

POLITICAL POINTS.

Ex-Minister Cox has not yet made up his mind whether he will stand as a candidate for the speakership. Henry George's campaign expenses were

only \$3,50, and it will be observed that the other fellow had the most votes. Ex-Governor Ciancy, of Manchester, has been appointed United States senator from

New Hampshire, to succeed Austin F. Pike, deceased. Senator Palmer says that if the republican national convention were to be held to-morrow the Michigan delegation would be found

Denver Tribune: The democratic parts will be overwhelmingly defeated in 1888, and there are thousands of democrats who will regret it if Cleveland is the party nominee. Philadelphia Record: The Chicago Herald

sorldly in line for Blaine.

smartly says that "Senator Edmunds is a democrat in everything but his politics." The whole country has confidence in Mr. Edmunds' honesty.

M. Fortunal Gagnon has been elected to the New Hampshire legislature. This is the first time a French-Canadian has received political honor of the kind in the history of the United States. Ex-Senator Barnum, the democratic man

ager in Connecticut, is said to have used about \$100,000 in the effort to carry the legislature at the late election, and most of the money was contributed by the Standard Oil company through Secretary Whitney. Philadelphia Press: A new democratic

combination for 1887 is Cleveland and Vilas -an even mixture of luck and pernicions activity. The people would practice the mas sage treatment on such a ticket in a way that would be worth sitting up at night to see.

When Senator Jones, of Florida, elected to the United States senate in 1816 he was a member of the legislature and voted for himself. The funny part of the business is that his vote was necessary to effect the election, and he thus practically elected him-self. When Jones saw that his vote was necessary to a choice be drew himself up t his full hight and, looking severely at the presiding officer, said: In the name and by the command of 3,000 democrats of Escambia county I cast my vote for Charles W. Jones." The assembly burst into uproarious laughter and amplants laughter and applause.

Well, Hardly.

James D. Fish, the imprisoned banker GENERAL LEW WALLACE, ex-minister may be a physical wreck, as his friends claim, but he is hardly so much of a wreck as the bank with which he was formerly con

A Liberal Education in Boston.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The president regrets the lack of early opportunities for learning; but he has shaken hands with Dr. Holmes and Mr. Lowell, and this, in Boston, is considered a liberal education.

His First Symptom of Mental Weak ness.

Providence (B. L.) Journal. It is reported that the relatives of the late Charles Francis Adams noticed symptoms of mental weakness in his conduct ten years ago. That was the year, by the way, in which he ran for governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket.

The Hand of Lincoln. Edmund C. Stedman in December Century.

Look on this east and know the hand That bore a nation in its hold: From this mute witness understand What Lincoln was-how large of mould

The man who sped the woodman's team,

And deepest sunk the plough man's share, and pushed the laden raft astream, Of fate before him unaware. Lo, as I gaze, the statured man,

Built up from yon hand, appears; A type that nature wills to plan. But once in all a people's years. What better than this voiceless cast To tell of such a one as he, Since through its living sembcance passed The thought that bade a race be free!

Chester Alan Arthur.

New York Sun. He should have reached to life's full span Who played so well his noble part; Too soon Fate smote that manly heart, That kind and courteous gentleman.

Yet in the press of bolder flames That sure poised honor still may live.
If love, it good men's praise may give
A lasting place to stainless names.

A Southwest Line.

Editor BEE: Always in the advance in advocating whatever is for the best interests and future growth of Omaha, it seems to me that the BEE has failed to urge with its usual persistency the construction of a southwest direct road to the Panhandle of Texas.

From the San Antonio, Texas, Daily Express I see that the Aransas Pass railroad corps of engineers, are by this time making a survey for that road, to the Panhandle. The following taken from the Express will show what is in contem-

Regarding the work on the extension of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass road, the Boerne Advance has the following: "The surveyors have finished their work. winding up by locating the depot at Kerville. They passed through town on Wednesday evening on their way to San Antonio for further instructions. "Fredericksburg still hopes to have a rail-

The surveyors on their next trip will locate the route of the northwestern extension clear rough to the Panhandle and probably to Where will they begin from? Rumor says

not from Kerville, but from some point on the Gaudalupe. We shall see, There will be most likely three depots, or rather flag-stations, between San Antonio and Boerne one on the Balcones, one on the land of Mr. Von Raub and the other at the Eight-mile hill. It is said the tracklaying will begin on the

15th of this month. As they have six miles out of San Antonio ready, the construction train and men when done at Corpus Christi, will make the six miles and then the train will haul the heavy timbers for the first

The timbers will be all cut and fitted in San Antonio, and it takes but a short time to put them together. The hauling on the cars makes a considerable difference to the railroad company, it being much cheaper than auling by road. In a few days work will be begun on the

Mr. Von Raub gives the most land for the right of way. The track goes through his ranch for two and one-half miles."

I have italicized a paragraph of peculiar interest to Omaha. Be it remembered that the suggestion for this extension of the Aransas Pass road came from articles published a year ago in this city, and yet no action whatever has been taken by our citizens looking to a connection with what should be the Omaha & Gulf rail-road—a line, if built, which would supply our stockyards with fat cattle from Texas earlier in the spring and later in the fall than any other road, and would render tributary to Omaha an extent of territory greater in the extent of its valuable productions than the Union Pacific

and Ekhorn Valley roads combined.
What should be done? In my opinion the Omaha, Kansas & Gulf Railroad company should at once be organized, with a view to building a direct line to the northeast corner of the Panhandle of Texas in connection with President Lot's Aransas Pass and Panhandle road. I cannot think our business men and home capitalists are so blired as not to see

that this should be done. Think of it, business men of Omaha. The Aransas Pass road was started by a local subscription in San Antonio, Texas of but \$150,000. It has now, of completed line, nearly 200 miles, built in the best manner, with heavy steel rails, standard guage, sidings, station houses, etc., etc. —all the requirements of a first-class It has been built at the lowest prices ready money could command, and from the day tifty miles were completed its earnings have equaled full interest on its cost, after paying all operating expenses. If a practical, economical man-agemement for construction of a road, to be be built in like manner as a local road cannot be had in Omaha, then organize and give a bonus to Mr. Lott and his Aransas Pass road on condition of his

Aransas Pass road of Omaha. terminating the road at Omaha. C. M. T. A Surprising Pailure. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 37 .- J. & S. Sacho, boot and shoe manufacturs, assigned to-day to M. J. Beck. Assets estimated at \$100,000: liabilities, \$200,000. The failure

causes much surprise.

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

"Ir that seven-foot vein of coal pans out, t will result in the biggest kind of a boom for Omaha," said a prominent man; "but let us not be too sanguine about this coal-strike. There is a bare possibility that the boring machine may have struck a vertical vein instead of a horizontal vein; or, perhaps, it may be a vertical spur of a thin horizontal vein. Until the matter is more thoroughly investigated I don't propose to enthuse too much. If the veln is horizontal and seven feet thick, then I shall feel like building a big bonfire and celebrating the discovery in proper style. However, the Thanksgiving strike shows that we have coal in and around Omaha. It now remains to be shown beyond any doubt whether we have struck a paying vein. That will be done as soon as possible by the men who are interested in this enterprise.

"Tuar dispatch in the Ber the other day about an air line railroad to be built from Chicago to Omaha by Allerton, Morris and Diamond Joe Reynolds tooked to me very much like business," said a leading Omaha merchant. "Those men have got the money o carry out such an enterprise, and if they haven't they can get plenty. They are not men of wind, by any means. I see that they have already incorporated the company, and I believe they mean business. Allerton and Morris are enthusiastic over the prospects of this city.

"I saw it stated in a newspaper the other day that it cost \$30,000 to receive and count the votes in the recent election in San Franeiseo," said a gentlemen yesterday. "That may surprise some people, but it does not surprise me in the least. A friend sent me a sample ballot just after the election. It was about sixteen inches long and had on it the names of eighty-four candidates for different offices. Then there were nineteen different tickets in the field. To count such a number of names and scratched ballots of course takes time and costs money."

"I Norice that Dr. Miller is being boomed for the Austrian mission, by certain of his admiring friends," remarked one of Omaha's active politicians. "You remember that a few days ago Dr. Miller officially announced that he would no longer act as federal soup dispenser in Nebraska, as he had transferred that business to Hon. John A. McShane, congressman-elect from this district. It looks to me as if this transfer was made in consideration of a promise on the part of Mr. McShane to assist Dr. Miller in securing the Austrian plum,"

"I AM now located at Rapid City," said Dr.

V. T. McGillhenddy, ex-Indian agent at Pine Ridge, who was in the city yesterday, "I am not doing much of anything just now, but expect to go into some kind of business early in the spring. Rapid City is growing very fast. At the recent election we cast 1,100 votes. This indicates a population, I should electric light plant of thirty-five lights. The dynamo is being run to its full capacity, and another one will have to be secured at an early day. We have some very fine brick buildings. A \$40,000 hotel, modeled after the Paxton, is being put up. Rapid City has an excellent system of waterworks. The water is obtained from a spring on a high hill, four miles from town. The water runs through a pipe down a vailey, to the depth of eighty feet, and then up another hill to a reservoir, which is 200 feet above the town. The waterworks, you will see, are self-operating. The reservoir is constantly full, and there is a six-inch overflow stream going to waste all the time. The town is well supplied with fire hydrauts, the pressure being 120 pounds. Water is thrown three times higher than any building in the city. The cost of the works was \$51,000, and they are owned by the city. The contractors offered the city \$90,000 for the plant, but was refused, I am secretary of the water board, and have been getting some practical information from the Omaha waterworks company. Rapid City has a street about 25 per cent on the investment. It is to be extended in the spring. The town is the present terminus of the Black Hills branch of the Northwestern railway, and all the freight for the Hills is shipped out from that point. We are going to have a smelter at Rapid, but it will probably not interfere with the Omaha smelting works, to which a vast quantity of ore from the Hills is being shipped."

NEWSPAPER illustration, which has been all the rage for two or three years, is now rapidly going out of fashion. The novelty long since wore off, and people have become heartily tired of seeing miserably executed and poorly printed wood-cuts take up space in the newspapers which could be devoted to entertaining reading matter. There are but very few daily papers in the country that print even fair illustrations. One reason for this is that good artists are scarce. They are all employed on a better class of work than newspaper illustration. Furthermore it is almost impossible to print even a fine wood-cut with any justice in a newspaper owing to the common quality of paper used. and the rapidity of the printing press. The fact is that 99 per cent of the present newspaper illustration is the merest botchwork, Among the papers that have abandoned it are the Chicago Times, the St. Paul Pioneer Press, and the Cleveland Leader, and others are rapidly following suit. The New York Sun of last Sunday reduced the number of its illustrations to two or three. Some of the best papers in the country-among which are the New York Times, the New York Tribune, and the Omaha BEE-have sensibly kept out of the picture busines. The only illustrations done by the New York Herald is in the way of maps, charts and diagrams.

A Young man writes us that he has written several poems upon which he wishes us to pass judgment and decide whether they are worthy of publication. We beg to be excused from reading the poems, as it is eviient from the young man's letter that he can not write the English language correctly. There are a million of amateur neets who are in the same boat. We advise all such to stick to prose. It is more profitable to saw wood than to write poetry. You can make a living sawing wood, but you can't do it by poetry.

MANY TIMES MARRIED.

A Michigander Who Joined His For tunes With Twenty-Six Wives.

Special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Kalamazoo, Michigan: Wm. Jones Sargeant died in the state insane asylum here this afternoon, where he was incarcerated several weeks ago for a peculiar mania. He was one of the most noted bigamists this country ever saw, but was ot much heard about until his arrest at Jackson, in this state, where he had married a young woman for his twenty-sixth wife. Sargeant was a man of large presence and fine address and was well edu-cated. He had been engaged in various pursuits, but when arrested was a commercial traveler, which occupation gave him a peculiar advantage to gratify his remarkable mania. For some time before his arrest there had been rumors of his bigamist practices and he had four times previously been in trouble about them, but had managed to escape. At the time of his last arrest his conduct led to the belief that he was insane and he was so found and sent to asylum. After his in-carceration the full story about him came It was learned that he had wives and children by the score in this and other states, and that no less than eleven unsuspecting girls had married him in | tures feet one inch.

Canada. During the many years he hved so many lives he never by word or act or writing betrayed to one wife the fact that he had others, and although he spent several weeks at a time with one family, he was never suspected of infidelity. Of course the tax upon him to support so many people was more than be stand, and this was what led to his first detection, his arrest being originally on the charge of desertion and failure to support. Sargeant, when he was with one wife, was oblivious to the existence of all the others. After his arrest, in speaking of one victim, he would assert that she was his wife, and when the name of another victim was mentioned he would immediately switch off onto her, completely forgetting the one just previously mentioned. On all other subjects he was sane. Before dying the unfortunate man recovered his mind sufficiently to understand why he was imprisoned and to realize the enormity of his crimes.

A Newspaper Man's III Luck. New York Mail and Express:

wood, the great trotting stallion that was

sold in the Greenview sale recently for \$2,000, was once the property of porter on a western paper. In 1871 J. W. Knox, of Pittsburg, attended one of the A. J. Alexander sales at Woodburn, Ky., and among other animals he took the yearling son of Belmont and Miss Russell to his valley farm near the Smoky City. Mr. Knox, who was a partner in the glass business, had a large number of horses on the farm, and, never doing much good with them, used to keep it going with his profits in the glass house. This set him and his pariners at loggerheads, and they reled so often that he finally decided to close out both glass and horses, sell off everything and go to California for a fresh start. He was very friendly with the newspaper man whom he induced to draw up his catalogue and stay with him on the farm till the sale was over. The night before it was over he told his friend that though there was no reserve set on any of the stock, yet there were a few he did not like to let go for a song, and he therefore suggested that the newspaper man should keep his eyes open and make a bid for certain of them if they were going overcheaply. Among them were Nutwood and a filley. Neither evoked smart bidding, and the penman bought the colt for \$176 and the lilley for \$140. He paid his money to the nuctioneer, and walked off with the bil, for his \$170. Knox said he would not return the money, as he intended his friend should keep the colt. He was sure it was a wonder, and he was determined that the newspaper man should not throw away a good chance. He would gladly take over the filly, as had been agreed, but he was sure of doing the scribe a life's service if fused to take back the colt. The news-paper man, however, was obstinate, and votes. This indicates a population, I should after an hour's reasoning Knox tinally think, of nearly four thousand. We have an paid the money and tore up the bill of sale. He was to start in a few days for Oakland, Cal., and again during this interval did he urge his friend sider. The scribe went to the depot to see him off, and just as the train was about to pull out Knox once again assured him that the colt was a phenomnon and begged to be allowed to take it to the cars then and there for him. The uewspaper man was obdurate. Mr Knox took the youngster to California, obtained a 2:18% record for him and sold him for \$12,500.

A Very Successful Race Borse. London Times: Since he made his debut upon the race course in October, 1885, Ormonde has never been beaten, and he has won more money in stakes than any of his predecessors. He is a son of Bend Or and Lily Agnes. The record of the horse's performances is as follows: At the Newmarket second October meeting, 885, he won the Post Sweepstakes, value £500. At the following Houghton meet ing he won the Criterion stakes, worth £906, and the Dewhurst plate, value £1,602. Ormonde took part railway over a mile long, and it is paying spring meeting at Newmarket this year, winning the Two Thousand, the actual valve of the race to the winner being £4,000, A little later, at Epsom, Ormonde won the Derby, beating The Bard and seven other horses. The value of the

stake was £4,700. At the Ascot meeting Ormonde won the St. James's Palace Stakes (worth £1,500). and the Hardwicke Stakes, value 42,438 At the Doncaster September meeting Ormonde won the St. Leger, beating St. Mirin and several others. The stages were worth £4,475. In the first October meeting at Newmarket the Eighth Great Font stakes (value £4,140) was won by Ormande. At the same meeting he

walked over for the Newmarket St. Leger worth £475. At the second October meeting at headmarters, Ormonde carried off the Champion stakes, value £1,212 10s. He had had wo engagements at the Newmarket Houghton meeting, winning the Free Handicap (£650) and the Private Sweepstakes, value £1,000. Thus in thirteen races Ormonde has won for the Duke of Westminister £21,598 10s. uable was the Newmarket St. Leger (worth £475) and the most remunerative the Derby (value £4,700). Ormonde was ridden in all his races except the I'wo Thousand Guineas and the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot by Archer, and on these

two occasions G. Barrett was his jockey. Tracking the Firebugs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 .- At the investigation of the Continental hotel fire by the city fire inspector to-day. four witnesses were examined. B. T. Tomliuson, who had boarded at the hotel for years, and who left on the day preceding the fire, said he had been confidentially warned by Mrs. Rowan, who was in charge of the hotel, and that he in turn warned several other friends who lett on the same day. No arrest has yet been made.

A London correspondent says that the people of the English metropolis in a year's time eat 500,000 oxen, 2,000,000 sheep, 200,000 calves, 300,000 swine, 8,000, 000 head of fowls, 5,000,000 pounds of fish, 550,000,000 pounds of oysters, 200,000 lob sters, some million tons of canned goods, no end of fruit and stuff, and 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. It takes 200,000,000 quarts of beer to queueh the common thirst. But more than this they drink 10,000,000 quarts of rum and 50,000,000 quarts of wine. Taking out the water used for sprinkling, cooking, and fount ains, and the actual drinking supply is desperately small.

The Director of the St. Petersburg Technological Institute, Privy Council for llyin, was recently assaulted by two students who had vainly asked him to reinstate six colleagues expelled from the institute for petitioning him to grant the right of holding meetings to the students. The Czar, on learng of the occurrence, at once ordered the two culprits to be placed for two years among the military prisoners; but the affair did not end here for it has since been discovered that three other students of the institute were appointed by lot to take Director Hyin's life. In the dwelling of the students were found Nihilastic writings as well as dynamite.

A woman of Lewiston, Me., who is a storekeeper, while talking with a cus-tomer crumpled a \$10 bill in her hand Then she forgot what it was and to said the little wad into the fire. She remeanbered it when her cash that night was \$10 short.

Francis Darnall and his seventeen-yearold son visited Griffin, Ga., the other day and crowds followed them. The father is four feet four Inches tall and the son